as if, from the vast expanse of uninteresting prairie we had passed over, Nature had collected all her beauties together in one chosen place. We were overlooking a deep valley, which was entirely occupied by three lakes, and from the brink the surrounding ridges rose precipitously five hundred and a thousand feet, covered with the dark green of the balsam pine, relieved on the border of the lake with the light foliage of the aspen. They all communicated with each other; and the green of the waters, common to mountain lakes of great depth, showed that it would be impossible to cross them. The surprise manifested by our guides when these impassable obstacies suddenly barred our progress, proved that they were among the hidden treasures of the place, unknown even to the wandering trappers of the region. Descending the hill, we extremity. A narrow strip of angular fragments of rock some-times afforded a rough pathway for our mules, but generally we rode along the shelving side, occasionally scrambling up, at a considerable risk of tumbling back into the lake.

"The slope was frequently 60°; the pines grew densely to-gether, and the ground was covered with the branches and

trunks of trees. The air was fragrant with the odor of the pines; and I realized this delightful morning the pleasure of breathing that mountain air which makes a constant theme of the hunter's praise, and which now made us feel as if we had the hunter's praise, and which now made us feel as if we had all been drinking some exhilarating gas. The depths of this unexplored forest were a place to delight the heart of a botanist. There was a rich undergrowth of plants, and numerous gay-colored flowers in brilliant bloom. We reached the outlet at length, where some freshly barked willows that lay in the water showed that beaver had been recently at work. There were some small brown squirrels jumping about in the pines, and a couple of large mallard ducks swimming about in

The hills on this southern end were low, and the lake looked like a mimic sea, as the waves broke on the sandy beach in the force of a strong breeze. There was a pretty open spot with fine grass for our mules; and we made our no the beach, under the shade of some large hemlocks. We re-sumed our journey after a halt of about an hour, making our way up the ridge on the western side of the lake. In search of smoother ground, we rode a little inland; and, passing through groves of aspen, soon found ourselves again among the pines. Emerging from these, we struck the summit of the ridge above the upper end of the lake.

"We had reached a very elevated point; and in the valley

below, and among the hills, were a number of lakes at differ-ent levels; some two or three hundred feet above others, with which they communicated by foaming torrents. Even to our great height, the roar of the cataracts came up, and we could see them leaping down in lines of snowy foam. From this see them leaping down in times of snowy foam. From this scene of busy waters, we turned abruptly into the stillness of a forest, where we rode among the open bolls of the pines, over a lawn of verdant grass, having strikingly the air of cultivated grounds. This led us, after a time, among masses of rock which had no vegetable earth but in hollows and crevices, though still the pine forest continued. Toward evening, we reached a defile, or rather a hole in the mountains, entire-

y shut in by dark pine-covered rocks.

"A small stream, with a scarcely perceptible current, flowed through a level bottom of perhaps eighty yards width, where the grass was saturated with water. Into this the mules were turned, and were neither hobbled nor picketed dumules were turned, and were neither hobbled nor picketed during the night, as the fine pasturage took away all temptation to stray; and we made our bivouac in the pines. The surrounding masses were all of granite. While supper was being prepared, I set out on an excursion in the neighborhood, accompanied by one of my men. We wandered about among the crags and ravines until dark, richly repaid for our walk by a fine collection of plants, many of them in full bloom. Ascending a peak to find the place of our camp, we saw that the little defile in which we lay communicated with the long green valley of some stream, which, here locked up in the mountains, far away to the south found its way in a dense forest to the plains.

carpeted with a soft grass, and scattered over with groups of flowers, of which yellow was the predominant color. Sometimes we were forced, by an occasional difficult pass, to pick our way on a narrow ledge along the side of the defile, and the mules were frequently on their knees; but these obstructions were rare, and we journeyed on in the sweet morning air, delighted at our good fortune in having found such a beautiful entrance to the mountains. This road continued for about three miles, when we suddenly reached its termination in one of the grand views which, at every turn, meet the traveller in this magnificent region. Here the defile up which we had travelled opened out into a small lawn, where, in a little lake, the stream had its source.

nall green ravine, on the edge of which we were encamped, Hofty walls, terminated with slender minarets and colu

ittle valley, and took to the ridges again; which we found extremely broken, and where we were again involved among precipices. Here were ice fields; among which we were all dispersed, seeking each the best path to ascend the peak. Mr. Preuss attempted to walk along the upper edge of one of these fields, which sloped away at an angle of about twenty degrees; but his feet slipped from under him, and he went plunging down the plane. A few hundred feet below, at the bottom, were some fragments of sharp rock, on which he landed at the distance of the country; the portion over which we travelled this morning was rough as imagination could picture it, and to us seempoint I was attacked with headache and giddiness, accompanied by vomiting, as on the day before. Finding myself unable to proceed, I sent the barometer over to Mr. Preuss, who was in a gap two or three hundred yards distant, desiring him to reach the peak, if possible, and take an observation there. He found himself unable to proceed further in that direction, and took an ebservation, where the barometer stood at 19,401; He found himself unable to proceed further in that direction, g and took an ebservation, where the barometer stood at 19.401; a attached thermometer 50° in the gap. Carson, who had gone to over to him, succeeded in reaching one of the snowy summits of the main ridge, whence he saw the peak towards which all tour efforts had been directed, towering eight or ten hundred feet into the air above him. In the mean time, finding myself grow rather worse than better, and doubtful how far my strength would carry me, I sent Basil Lajeunesse, with four men, back to the place where the mules had been left."

"August 15.—It had been supposed that we had finished with the mountains; and the evening before, it had been arranged that Carson should set out at daylight, and return to breakfast at the Camp of the Mules, taking with him all but four or five men, who were to stay with me and bring back the mules and instruments. Accordingly at the break of day they set out. With Mr. Preuss and myself remained Basil Lajeunesse, Clement Lambert, Janisse, and Descoteaux. When we had secured strength for the day by a hearty breakfast, we covered what remained, which was enough for one meal, with rocks, in order that it might be safe from any marauding bird; and, saddling our mules, turned our faces once

auding bird; and, saddling our mules, turned our faces once more towards the peaks. This time we determined to proceed quietly and cautiously, deliberately resolved to accomplish our object if it were within the compass of human means. We were of opinion that a long defile which lay to the left of yeswere or opinion that a long define which lay to the left of yes-terday's route would lead us to the foot of the main peak. Our mules had been refreshed by the fine grass in the little ra-vine at the Island Camp, and we intended to ride up the defile as far as possible, in order to husband our strength for the main ascent. Though this was a fine passage, still it was a defile of the most rugged mountains known, and we had many a rough and steep slippery place to cross-before reaching the end. In this place the sun rarely shone; snow lay along the border of the small stream which flowed through it, and occaborder of the small stream which flowed through it, and occa-sional icy passages made the footing of the mules very inse-cure, and the rocks and ground were moist with the trickling waters in this spring of mighty rivers. We soon had the sat-isfaction to find ourselves riding along the huge wall which forms the central summits of the chain. There at last it rose forms the central summits of the chain. There at last it rose by our sides, a nearly perpendicular wall of granite, terminating 2,000 to 3,000 feet above our heads in a serrated line of broken jagged cones. We rode on until we came almost immediately below the main peak, which I denominated the Snow Peak, as it exhibited more snow to the eye than any of the neighboring summits. Here were three small lakes of a green color, each of perhaps a thousand yards in diameter, and apparently very deep. These lay in a kind of chasm; and, according to the barometer, we had attained but a few hundred feet above the Island Lake. The barometer here stood at 20,450, attached thermometer 70°.

to the plains.

"Looking along its upward course, it seemed to conduct, by a smooth gradual slope, directly toward the peak, which, from long consultation as we approached the mountain, we had decided to be the highest of the range. Pleased with the discovery of so fine a road for the past, where there was a patch of good grass, and turned them loose to graze. During our rough ride to this place, they had exhibited a wonderful sure-covery of so fine a road for the past, where there was a patch of good grass, and turned them loose to graze. During our rough ride to this place, they had exhibited a wonderful sure-covery of so fine a road for the past, where there was a patch of good grass, and turned them loose to graze. During our rough ride to this place, they had exhibited a wonderful sure-covery of so fine a road for the past, where there was a patch of good grass, and turned them loose to graze. During our rough ride to this place, they had exhibited a wonderful sure-covery of so fine a road for the past, which, from the plains. covery of so fine a road for the next day, we hastened down to the camp, where we arrived just in time for supper. Our table service was rather scant; and we held the most in our hands, and clean rocks made good plates, on which we spread our maccaroni. Among all the strange places on which we held the most in our had occasion to encamp during our long journey, none have left so vivid an impression on my mind as the camp of this evening. The disorder of the masses which surrounded us; the little hole through which we saw the stars overhead; the little hole through which we saw the stars overhead; the dark pines where we slept; and the rocks lit up with the glow of our fires, made a night picture of very wild beauty.

"August 13.—The morning was bright and pleasant, just cool enough te make exercise agreeable, and we soon entered the defile I had seen the preceding day. It was smoothly carpeted with a soft grass, and scattered over with groups of flowers, of which yellow was the predominant color. Sometimes we were forced, by an occasional difficult pass, to pick the stars of the same time that the table to the camp, where we alread the most in our hardon and among these they had worked their way, leaping from one narrow point to another, rarely making a false step, and give in and among these they had worked their way, leaping from one narrow point to another, rarely making a false step, and give in an arrow point to another, rarely making a false step, and give in an arrow point to another, rarely making a false step, and give in an arrow point to another, rarely making a false step, and give in port one commenced the assent. This time, like experienced travellers, we did not press ourselves, but climbed leisurely, sitting down so soon as we found the climber of springs gushed from the rocks, and about 1,800 feet above the lakes came to the snow line. From this point our progress was uninterrupted climbing. Hitherto I had worn a pair of thick moccasins, with soles of particular in the channel; the defile I had

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

CAPTAIN FREMONT'S REPORT.—[CONTIXUED.]

We are tempted to give the annexed extract, not-withstanding its length, on account of the graphic beauty of the description and the interesting nature of the position and the scene described. It not only gives a fair specimen of Capt. P.'s powers as a writer, but it does very great credit to him as a man of the most humanized and correct feelings, capable of appreciating the beautiful in Nature and the elevated and dignified im moral conduct:

"August 12.—Early in the morning we left the camp, for the in number, well armed, of course, and mounted on out best mules. A pack animal carried our provisions, with a coffse position, and the recope of the camp, for the most humanized and the provision of the graphic than the camp of the position and the screption of a state-del ther mounters. Since the supposition of the graphic than the capt. The provision and the scene described. It not only gives a fair specimen of Capt. P.'s powers as a writer, but it does very great credit to him as a man of the most humanized and correct feelings, capable of appreciating the beautiful in Nature and the elevated and dignified im moral conduct:

"August 12.—Early in the morning we left the camp, for the most humanized and correct feelings, capable of appreciating the beautiful in Capt. Personal than the conduct of the camp of the provision of the position and the server of the mountains. On our result of the camp of the provision of the provision and the server of the provision and the several of the most humanized and correct feelings, capable of appreciating the beautiful in Nature and the cleaves of a supposition and the several of the provision and the server of the provision and the provision and the server of the provision and the server of the provision and the server of t

snow covered with a crust of ice. Carson had been our guide from Mont Blanc, or the orange groves of South America, into the mountains, and, agreeably to his advice, we left this little valley, and took to the ridges again; which we found our little cache of dried meat and coffee undisturbed. Though

down on us from the cliffs. At the crack of a rife they would bound off among the rocks, and in a few minutes make their appearance on some loft) peak, some hundred or a thousand feet above. It is needless to attempt any further description of the country; the portion over which we travelled this morning was rough as imagination could picture it, and to us seemed equally beautiful. A concourse of lakes and rushing waters, mountains of rocks naked and destitute of vegetable earth, dells and ravines of the most exquisite beauty, all kept agreen and fresh by the great moisture in the air, and sown with brilliant flowers, and every where thrown around all the glory of most magnificent scenes: these constitute the features of the place, and impress themselves vividly on the mind of the traveller. It was not until 11 o'clock that we reached the splace where our animals had been left when we first attempted the mountains on foot. Near one of the still burning fires we found a piece of meat, which our friends had thrown away, and which furnished us a mouthful—a very scanty breakfast. We continued directly on, and reached our camp on the mountain lake at dusk. We found all well. Nothing had occurred to interrupt the quiet since our departure, and the fine grass and good cool water had done much to re-establish our animals. All heard with great delight the order to turn our faces homeward; and twards unadown of the 17th, we tencamped again at the Two Buttes.

After suffering many privations and encountering great danger in an attempt to survey the River Platte, the party reached Laramie Fort on their return on the last day of August, and arrived at St. Louis on the 17th September. We can find space for only two or three very brief extracts from this to move the party reached Laramie Fort on their return on the last day of August, and arrived at St. Louis on the 17th September. We can find space for only two or three very brief extracts from this town for a hard proceeds:

Platte, the party reached Laramie Fort on their r

"Finally, with a shout of pleasure at our success, we sued from our tunnel into the open day beyond. We wenso delighted with the performance of our boat, and so confident in her powers, that we would not have hesitated to leap
a fall of ten feet with her. We put to shore for breakfast a a fall of ten feet with her. We put to shore for oreakiast at some willows on the right bank, immediately below the mouth of the canon; for it was now 8 o'clock, and we had been working since daylight, and were all wet, fatigued, and hungry. While the men were preparing breakfast, I went out to reconnoitre. The view was very limited. The course of the river was smooth, so far as I could see; on both sides were broken hills, and but a mile or two below was another high ridge. The rock at the mouth of the canon was still the decomposing granite, with great quantities of mica, which mad a very glittering sand.

"We re-embarked at nine o'clock, and in about twent minutes reached the next cañon. Landing on a rocky shor at its commencement, we ascended the ridge to reconnoitre

Portage was out of the question. So far as we could see, the jagged rocks pointed out the course of the cañon, on a winding line of seven or eight miles. It was simply a narrow dark chasm in the rock; and here the perpendicular faces were much higher than in the provious pass, being at this end two chasm in the rock; and here the perpendicular faces were much higher than in the previous pass, being at this end two to three hundred, and further down, as we afterwards ascertained, five hundred feet in vertical height. Our previous success had made us bold, and we determined again to run the canon. Every thing was secured as firmly as possible; and, having divested ourselves of the greater part of our clothing, we pushed into the stream. To save our chronometer from ence to it will, we think, be satisfactory. while the water flew over us; fortunately, it was but for an instant, as our united strength forced her immediately through. The water swept overboard only a sextant and a pair of saddlebags. I caught the sextant as it passed by me, but the saddlebags became the prey of the whirlpools. We reached the place where Mr. Preuss was standing, took him on board, and, with the aid of the boat, put the men with the rope on the succeeding pile of rocks. We found this passage much worse than the previous one, and our position was rather a bad one. To go back was impossible; before us, the cataract was a sheet of foam; and shut up in the chasm by the rocks, which in some places seemed almost to meet overhead, the roar of the water was deafening. We pushed off again; but, after making a little distance, the force of the current became tion with any and resignation of the same distinguishment of the same distinguishment

half, which was as far as the boat could proceed in the pass. Here the walls were about five hundred feet high, and the fragments of rocks from above had choked the river into a hollow pass, but one or two feet above the surface. Through this and the interstices of the rock the water found its way. Favored beyond our expectations, all of our registers had been recovered, with the exception of one of my journals, which contained the notes and incidents of travel and topographical descriptions, a number of scattered astronomical observations, principally meridian altitudes of the sun, and our barometrical register west of Laramie. Fortunately, our other journals contained duplicates of the most important barometrical observations which had been taken in the mountains. These, with a few scattered notes, were all that had been preserved of our meteorological observations. In addition to these, we saved the circle; and these, with a few blankets, constituted every thing that had been rescued from the waters.

"The day was running rapidly away, and it was necessary to reach Goat Island, whither the party had preceded us, before night. In this uncertain country the traveller is so much in the power of chance that we became somewhat uneasy in regard to them. Should any thing have occurred, in the brief interval of our separation, to prevent our rejoining them, our situation would be rather-a desperate one. We had not a morsel of provisions—our arms and ammunition were gone—and we were entirely at the mercy of any straggling party of savages, and not a little in danger of starvation. We therefore set out at once in two parties, Mr. Preuss and myself on the left, and the men on the opposite side of the river. Climbing out of the cañon, we found ourselves in a very broken country, where we were not yet able to recognise any locality. In the course of our descent through the cañon, the half, which was as far as the boat could proceed in the p

Climbing out of the canon, we found ourselves in a very broken country, where we were not yet able to recognise any locality. In the course of our descent through the canon, the rock, which at the upper end was of the decomposing granite, changed into a varied sandstone formation. The hills and points of the ridges were covered with fragments of a yellow sandstone, of which the strata were sometimes displayed in the broken ravines which interrupted our course, and made our walk extremely fatiguing. At one point of the canon the red argillaceous sandstone rose in a wall of five hundred feet, surguinted by a stratum of white sandstone; and in an opposite rayillaceous sandstone rose in a wall of five hundred feet, surmounted by a stratum of white sandstone; and in an opposite
avine a column of red sandstone rose, in form like a steeple,
about one hundred and fifty feet high. The scenery was exremely picturesque, and, notwithstanding our forforn condiion, we were frequently obliged to stop and admire it. Our
voorress was not very savid.

fresh tracks and a button, which showed that the other men had already arrived. A shout from the man who first reached the top of the ridge, responded to from below, informed us that our friends were all on the island; and we were soon among them. We found some pieces of buffalo standing around the fire for us, and managed to get some dry clothes among the people. A sudden storm of rain drove us into the best shelter we could find, where we slept soundly, after one of the most fatiguing days I have ever experienced.

"On the morning of the 3d of September we bade adieu to ur kind friends at the fort, and continued our homeward jour-ney down the Platte, which was glorious with the autumnal splendor of innumerable flowers in full and brilliant bloom. On the warm sands, among the helianthi, one of the characteristic plants, we saw great numbers of rattlesnakes, of which five or six were killed in the morning's ride. We occupied ourselves in improving our previous survey of the river; and, as the weather was fine, astronomical observations were generally made at night and at noon."

We must refer the botanical reader to Professo 'orrey's Catalogue of the Plants collected by Capt.

of this interesting and valuable document. Our obect has been to give such extracts as were most likely to interest the general reader. The man of

lition in a subsequent paper.

A violent storm of wind and hail passed over St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 30th ultimo. In Charlotte Hall district a great deal of fencing and three or four large barns, one filled with tobacco, were blown down. The corn and tobacco crops were also greatly injured by the lail, and large that the result is the same, for in both cases the manufacturers are protected; but is not the position dies of woods torn up by the roots and laid prostrate.

THE SENECA INDIANS.—The Buffalo Commercial gives a long and interesting account of a council held by the Senecas lately at the Cattaraugus-creek reservation. It was called by a committee of the Society of Friends, and the object was to induce them to make a radical change in their system of domestic economy, especially as regards the division of labor among them, the withdrawal of their females from the labors of the field, and other employments not suited to the delicacy of the field, and other employments not suited to the delicacy of the size, and that hereafter they should devote themselves to the business of their household affairs. The result was a promise by the Indians that they would endeavor gradually to introduce and follow the system recommended for their against the manufacturer? Was not the operation deintereduce and follow the system recommended for their against the manufacturer? Was not the operation devicedly the reverse? Did the alteration in the duties on many kinds of provisions which then took

COMMUNICATION

TO THE EDITORS. Will you allow me space for a few observations in reference to two articles which appeared in the Washington "Union" of the 7th instant? The first is headed "The Tariff and Wool Growers," and is extracted from the "Onondaga Standard." The writer says that "the price of wool has fallen some thirty per cent. within the past year." Will he please to give us "facts and figures?" And will he please also to consult with his friend of the ## ne please also to consult with his friend of the Al-

tion of the Tariff will be withdrawn from the wool len manufacturer, and that the wools of Spain and Portugal, and of Germany and Saxony, will be admitted duty free, or at diminished duties? "Onehalf of the wool used in the Eastern factories is brought into the country under a duty of three-eighths per cent., a merely nominal tax," says the Onondaga Standard. The whole amount of coarse wools brought into the country last year was 13,808,645 pounds. Did the Eastern factories consume last year only about 28,000,000 pounds of wool? Once more: will the opponents of the tariff deny that the price of domestic wool did not steadily advance during the last three years, until the present summer? and may not the depression in price be in some way or other connected with the election of "Polk and Dallas?" Still once more The census of 1840 stated the then last clip o wool in the United States to have been 36,802,112 pounds. Good judges estimate the produce of the present year to be 82,300,000 pounds, being an increase of more than 45,000,000 pounds weight. Is there not in this increased supply some little reason for a reduction in price, unless it can be shown that the demand has at least proportionally increased? If the replies to these questions can be made to bear adversely upon the tariff, I will unhesitatingly admit that it ought to be altered.

In these discussions about wool it is very desir able that the opponents of the tariff should be consistent, and not contradict each other. But, strange to say, while the Boston Morning Post says that these "coarse wools" alluded to in the tariff "do not make coarse cloths, but are used wholly or chiefly for carpets," the Albany Argus says, when speaking of this coarse wool, "it is the material that enters into the fabric of most of our coarser do-mestic cloths, satinets, &c.," and that, therefore, it omes into competition with our coarse domestic wool. I will not take sides in this conflict of opin ion, but certainly one, at least, is wrong.

The other article in the Union to which I allud-

is headed " The present unjust Turiff," and is a "communicated" one. There is little remarkable in the first paragraph, except a rather singular abundance of such words and epithets as "unjust," abundance of such words and epithets as "unjust, "iniquitous," "rapacious," "merciless," "exaction," "misrepresentation," "sophistry," "plausible," "perverted," "monstrous," rob and riot," "spoils," "grasping," "remorseless," &c. If these be fair specimens of the style of any of "the distinguished members of the Democratic party who have accepted office under the Administration, and contribute their literary labors to the benefit of the official organ," then certainly that instrument discourses" any thing rather than "most sweet music" under the agency of this performer, and he ought to be degraded to the office of bellows-blower. This article is avowedly written in reply to one which appeared in the Intelligencer a few days ago, but in reality it does not reply to a single argument of that article, except by calling the whole "sophistry." The Intelligencer stated that the commercial position of the United States differed widely from that of Great Britain. The writer in the Union says Great Britain and the United States are in substance the same. This is not meeting the question at issue. But how does he make good his own assertion? He does not notice the fact that the business of this country is to export the raw material, that of England to import it. The English manufacturer wants our raw material, and the British Government encourages and protects the manufacturer. science and the statesman will turn to it for more tion? He does not notice the fact that the business important objects than amusement, and their refer- of this country is to export the raw material, that of taking off the import duty from the raw material. The American manufacturer wants to keep out the rival foreign fabric, and the American Government

consumes in his business admitted duty free, or with a nominal duty?" Far from it. Does "the with a nominal duly?" Far from it. Does "the agriculturist derive no protection from this tariff for his products?" Certainly he is protected by it, for whatever the prices of produce may be, they would be less if the tariff were repealed.

Again, as to the mechanic. How does any class

of mechanics "suffer from the operations of the tariff?" Is any "manufactured article which they consume" made dearer by its operations? If so, will our opponents name it? What is said about "labor in the English manufactories being only ten per cent. lower than it is in this country" will rehe please also to consult with his friend of the Albany Argus, and ascertain how much of this depreciation has arisen from the Whigs not having given the extra price for wool this year which they did last, to promote a political object, as they are charged with having done by the Albany Argus? Again: what proportion of the depreciation has arisen from the apprehension that the protection of the Tariff will be withdrawn from the woolreduction of the cost of the raw material, through

the remission of the duty, is admitted.

I will not further tax your columns, or the reader's patience, by noticing these crudities. When the editor of the Union, or any of his "talented and distinguished" correspondents, shall adduce any thing better than assertions without proof, and con-clusions which are illogical, contradictory to one another, and irrelevant to the subject, and will argue the subject of the tariff calmly, fairly, candidly, and in a becoming tone and spirit, they will, I am sure, be met in a similar manner by the National Intelligencer; until then, their ill-tempered and vapid effusions are not deserving of any serious notice.

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE.

TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

From the Courrier des Etals Unis.

Paris, July 16, 1845.

Husbands continue to murder their wives. Dugusy, the assassin of Roquette street, has been condemned to death by the Court of Assizes for the Seine. The trial revealed some extraordinary circumstances in this bloody tragedy. Jenlousy was the motive of his crime: he killed his wife because he assigned the level her. was the motive of his crime; he killed his wife because he passionately loved her. Duguay was often at her feet, lavishing upon her expressions of tenderness. She repulsed him with violence; this wounded his self-love as well as his parsion for her; she purposely stimulated a jealousy already excessive. Suddenly his manner and his language were changed; his tenderness was converted into fury, his supplication into cruelty; he treated her with brutality; he went so far as to strike her. In short, he killed her. The stratagem by which he gained access to her evinced such deep premeditation that it has deprived the accused of the little interest which might otherwise have been felt for him, and taken from his crime the benefit of those extenuating circumstances which might have saved his life. He applied for admission to the chamber occupied by the wife and her mother, and so well imitated the voice of one of the female friends of the wife that both mother and daughter were deceived, and the latter, not withstanding her distrust, hastened to open the door. Alas! it was death that knocked.

The natural emotions excited by this trial were sometimes

The natural emotions excited by this trial were son made to give place to a smile. One of the witnesses, being interrogated as to the conduct of the accused towards his wife, answered, with great simplicity, "He loved her so much that no one would have thought she was his wife!" After his condemnation Duguay very coolly demanded that execution should take place as soon as possible; but this did not prevent him the fiext day from applying for a repeal of the

A little affair took place the other day, at the police office, which brought upon the carpet some great names and exalted reminiscences. The battle of Waterloo, the Prussians, and Respecting cases of vagabondage, we have often seen some old soldier of the Guard left upon the streets of the capital, without bread, and without a shelter for his head, about to end his glorious life of battles and of victories in some asylum for beggars. Such a spectacle is-common in the police, but this time the object is not a Frenchman.

If you were to be asked what has become of the Prussian

If you were to be asked what has become of the Prussian family of Blücher, that General whose glory it was to arrive on the field of the most bloody battle ôf-modern times just in time to convert the flight of Wellington into a victory, would you not boldly answer that it must necessarily occupy one of the highest ranks in power, credit, and fortune? Well; Blücher left a nephew, upon whom devolved the responsibilities of that great name and memory. This nephew, what does he? Is he a superior officer in the Prussian arroy, a marshal, or a minister? Not the least in the world; he is not even in Prussia: he is in France—he is at Paris. If you would see him, do not look at the brilliant liveries nor at the sumptuous equipages that pass: but if you meet a poor blind ing upon public charity. Ah! he ought rather to go to Ber-lin, and there ask alms at the foot of his uncle's statue; but ing upon public charity. Ah! he ought rather to go to Berlin, and there ask alms at the foot of his uncle's statue; but perliaps he thinks that there he might be left to die of hunger. His wife was brought before the police the other day on a charge of mendicity. Seated alongside of her as a witness was another blind man, who, as well as her husband, generally accompanies her in her sad rounds through Paris. This young man seems to be as gay and happy as he is infirm and poor. When he was brought to her side, he exclaimed, with incredible pride and satisfaction, "Ah! I am then by the side of Madame Blücher! I trust you will not condemn her; she is of a great family, and besides she is so good to me: she tends me her dog to guide me!" And he replied with the same air of merriment to all the questions of the President. In spite of the pleadings of her advocate, who addressed himself to the generous feelings of her judges, and adjured them, as Frenchmen, to have respect for an illustrious name, though the enemy of France, Madame Blücher was condemned to twenty-four hours' imprisonment. The niece of the conqueror of Waterloo will be conducted, at the expiration of her sentence, to a depot of mendicity. of the parties diametrically opposite? And this is what you asserted, and I think proved. I have no wish to "bandy Billingsgate" with any one, but tence, to a depot of mendicity.